SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1885.

THE SUN to-day consists of sixteen pages Our friends should see that their necessan fur nishes them with the entire paper.

The regular circulation of THE BUN for the week ending Sept. 26, 1885, was: 94.817 Friday... 94.817 Friday... 94.637 Saturday...

Total for the week 728.587

Jeffersonian Democracy at the Helm There has been since last fall some doubt among the singularly self-appreciative Republicans who at that time kindly lent themselves to the Democratic party, and are now being returned without thanks, whether some new-fangled Democracy, with crank civil service reform and other modern improvements, or the old-fashloned Jeffersonian

Democracy was at the helm. That doubt was settled on Thursday and Friday. A Democratic State Convention set up as its candidates Democrats of the Jefferso nian school, believers in honest and economical administration and practicable reforms, close students of the popular will, young Democrats bred in the principles and satur-

ated with the doctrines of the old Democracy The Democracy of Thomas Jefferson and of SAMUEL J. TILDEN triumphed in the Convention. The Democratic party of New York, free from disturbing and alien elements, depends upon its own resources. It has determined to borrow no principles and to expect no help from its natural enemies. It will win or lose alone. And, whether it wins or loses, the Joffersonians are at the helm.

Cotton and the Silver Question.

The cotton-growing States have a direct and lively interest in the silver question. We are in the first month of a new cotton year. A large yield, fully 6,500,000 bales, is believed to be assured, against less than 5,750,000 bales for the season just passed. But the increased yield is nearly or quite offset by reduction in the stocks on hand. The latest figures show that in the supply visible in the markets of the world there is a decrease of 291,802 bales as compared with the same date of 1884, and a decrease of 520,291 bales as compared with the corresponding date of 1883 [following the great crop year]. There is also, according to Ellison's circular. a decrease of 124,000 bales from last year in the stocks held by the spinners of Europe It may be added that stocks of cotton goods -that is, cotton in the manufactured formare now much less than one year ago, Throughout the summer many mills have been running short time or stopped altogether, and commission houses in this city have been unable, in the past six weeks, to supply the demand for many sorts of cotton goods for immediate delivery. Surely this is a situation which, as com-

pared with the depression and stagnation of one year ago, ought to compensate, on our Cotton Exchanges, for the moderate increase in the growth of cotton this season-and especially as that increase is, in view of the recent bad weather at the Southwest, not by any means fully assured. Yet cotton is unusually depressed. Only twice in a generation has it been so low as in the current month. In November, 1869, with the abnormally large crop, the price of middling uplands fell to 81 cents, and again, under the pante caused by the fallure of the Bank of Glasgow, the same price was reached; but from these figures there was a quick reaction, and not for a quarter of a century has the price remained long below 10 cents a pound; the average has been more nearly 11 cents. This season, however, with the unfavorable influences fully met by the favorable, the prices of middling uplands for delivery in the autumn and early winter months have ranged from 92 to 95 cents per pound, averaging about 9f cents. One year ago the prices for the same deliveries averaged 10; cents, or I cent more than now.

The explanation of this drop in price is found in the dulness and depression of trade which have been felt in Manchester and the whole Lancashire district ever since the agitation began for the demonstization of silver in this country. Apprehension is felt that the auspension of silver coinage here will throw that metal upon the market, and in excessive supply. Now, the chief customers of Manchester cotton goods are the East Indies and China. Passing over the various details of rates of exchange, and other matters, Manchester is substantially obliged to take her pay in silver. Depreciate silver and you depreciate her returns for them. The grusade against silver here has caused a decline in the price of the metal in London from 50 pence to 47 pence per ounce, or just 6 per cent. Manchester has yet not been able to obtain any corresponding advance for her goods in Eastern markets, and hence sho is so crippled in her trade that she is not able to buy our cotton

as freely as usual. The net result is that cotton is fully half a cent a pound lower than it probably would be but for this incubus. A crop of 6,500,000 bales yields about 3,100,000,000 pounds, which at 10) cents per pound will have a value of \$387,-500,000, and from which a fall of half a cent takes off \$15,500,000. This promises to be the tax which the cotton growers of the South will have to pay for the war upon silver. New England leads in this war. She may well do it. It tends to enable her cotton spinners to buy their cotton at whatever they may choose to pay, and to sell their goods at whatever they may choose to ask

Shall He Marry His Cousin ?

This is a question often asked of us, and It invites a discussion which is especially pertinent now, when the subject of heredity is engaging so much attention among men of selence, and only the other day was treated with great ability by Dr. FRANCIS GALTON in an address before the British Association:

"I am in leve with one of my first cousins, and I am certain that she returns my love. I wish to know what are the objections to such a marriage, if any."

The usual objection to the intermarrings of cousins is that they are likely to transmit to their children in an exaggerated form any bodily or mental defects they may have inherited from common ancestors. It is the Mr. House over made any such statement. breeding to and in which is looked upon as dangerous.

Only statistics as to the actual results of such marriages can determine how far the objection to them is sound; but, unfortunately, they have not yet been gathered on a scale sufficiently extensive to enable us to arrive at a conclusion which can be called scientific. When the Census act for 1871 was passing through the English House of Comons, Sir John Lubbock and Sir Lyon PLAYPAIR, both eminent men of science, ondeavored to have inserted a provision directing that statistics be obtained as to the prevalesco of marriages between cousins, with a view of getting exact data by which to test the theory that such marriages are mentally

But this proposal was treated as a joke, and was rejected amid laughter by the House. In 1878, however, Mr. G. H. DARWIN, a son

f the great naturalist, CHARLES DARWIN, undertook to gather the necessary statistics on his own account. Of course, his investigation was only partial, but so far as it went it cemed to show that cousin marriages were not so frequent as was generally supposed, and that their ill effects were not so great as they were held to be by common consent. After an examination of the marriages announced for a series of years in a London newspaper, a careful study of BURKE's "Landed Gentry" and "English and Irish Peerage," and the sending out of eight hundred letters of inquiry, he came to the conclusion that mong the aristocracy the proportion of first-cousin marriages to all marriages is only four and a half per cent, among the middle and upper middle classes about three and a baif per cent, and in London, comprising all classes, about one and a half per cent. It is obvious why these marriages are most frequent among the aristocracy, who are led into them by the desire to keep together and to consolidate property.

His inquiries in the insane asylums led him to conclude that the percentage of the offspring of cousin marriages in such institutions" is not greater than that in the general population to such an extent as to enable one to say positively that marriage of first cousins has any effect in the production of insanity or idlocy." The proportion of tenf mutes, he also found, " is precisely the same as the proportion of such marriages for the large towns and the country, and therefore there is no evidence whatever of any ill results accruing to the offspring from the cousinship of their parents." He discovered, however, "some evidence of a slightly lowered vitality among the offspring of first cousins," and came to the general conclusion that, although the evil has been much exaggerated, there are nevertheless grounds for a-serting that

offspring of consanguineous marriages." Our enamored young friend now has the facts before him, so far as they have been obtained, in regard to the consequences of marriages with first cousins, and he can decide whether he is justified in the venture But unless both he and his cousin sweetheart are strong and sound in body, nerve, and mind, they should at once give up thoughts of the union they now so much desire.

various maladies take an easy hold of the

How History is Sometimes Made.

An interesting discussion about an alleged distorical incident is now going forward in the columns of the Index of Boston. The question has been mooted before, but it has arisen in the present justance in conse quence of a picture painted by Mr. Thomas HOVENDEN, now on exhibition in Philadelphia. The theme is "The Last Moments of Old JOHN BROWN," and the particular episode represented is that of the old man, while on his way to the scaffold, stooping to kiss a colored child lying in its mother's arms. The authority for this incident is a letter purporting to have been written by a correspondent of the Tribune, and published in December, 1859, a few days after the execution.

The account was copied literally by Mr. REDPATH in his life of JOHN BROWN as that of an eye witness, and later by Mr. GREELEY in his "History of the Rebellion." As quoted by Mr. W. S. KENNEDY in the Index, it stands s follows:

"On leaving the jail, Jons Brown had on his face at expression of calmness and serenity. His face was ever loyous, and a forgiving smile rested upon his lips. His was the lightest heart among friend or foe in the whole of Charlestown that day, and not a word was spoken tha was not an intuitive appreciation of his manly conr age. Firmly and with elastic step he moved forward. As he stopped out of the door a black woman with he little child in her arms stood near his way. The twain were of the despised race for whose emancipation and elevation to the dignity of children of God he was about to lay down his life. His thoughts at that moment none can know except as his acts interpreted them. He the brotherhood of man, kissed it affectionately."

Mr. KENNEDY SAVE: "It is avident, then that he [the writer] was an eye witness to all he relates. Read again his account (quoted above) and see if it does not bear on its face back and be happy if they can. The Demthe mark of having been set down by one who saw whereof he spoke, noting especially what he said of the very expression of Brown's face and the 'tenderness' of his love for the little baby." "The Tribune correspondents," adds Mr. KENNEDY, "were carefully selected men, the picked journalists of the day, and their accounts formed by far the best record of the Virginia events."

It is true that after John Brown's raid the Tribune had able, intelligent, and competent correspondents in that vicinity. But they pursued their vocation incognito. One was Mr. EDWARD H. HOUSE, now for many years in Japan in the service of the Japanes. Government; another was Col. HENRY S. OLcorr, a well-known writer, now in India, and latterly known as an apostle of Theosophywhatever that may be. At the time of Jons Brown's execution, OLCOTT was on a visit to some friends in Richmond, and when a corps of uniformed troops belonging to Richmond were ordered to Charlestown to guard the scaffold, he volunteered in place of a young gentleman who was unable to go, and thus got the best opportunity of witnessing the memorable scene. His report was, perhaps, the most accurate that was published; but it contains nothing about the kissing of

Mr. House was present during the entire trial of John Brown, and remained at Charlestown until after the execution. His correspondence was, upon the whole, the most valuable, as it was the most copious, that appeared respecting the whole affair. Of course, neither his letters nor those of Col. OLCOTP reached New York through the ordinary channels of the mails. That the Tribune had any reports from the trial or the execution was a victory over the authorities of Virginia; and the struggle to outwit them was never relaxed for a moment.

Though Mr. F. B. SANBORN, in the "Life and Letters of John Brown," states that it was impossible for the incident of the baby to have occurred, and has since written to Mr. Kunnepy that he had been informed by Mr. REDPATH that there was no truth in the published statement of the old man kissing the colored child, and that he (REDPATH) had been informed by "NED House" that he had 'invented it," Mr. KENNEDY is evidently not shaken from his faith in the authenticity of the story. But we do not believe that The origin of the story, so far as it was presented in the Tribune, is of another sort:

JOHN BROWN was hanged on Dec. 2, 1859. Mrs. Bhown, accompanied by Mr. J. Mr. LER McKex of Philadelphia, one of the early abolitionists of the Ganuson-Pull-Lil's school, went as far as Harper's Perry, whence, on the day preceding the execution, Mrs. Bnown was permitted to go to Charles town to see her husband, leaving Mr. McKin at Harper's Ferry. Mrs. BROWN remained with her husband several hours in his coil, and then returned to Mr. McKin to await the arrival of her husband's remains. From her Mr. McKIM had learned the facts of her interview with her husband and many other events, and he

matters of interest in connection with the last hours of Brows. On the evening of Dec. 4, Mr. McKim arrived with widow at the Tribune office. Mr. EDWARD F. UNDEBHILL, who was then attached to the Tribune, was assigned to the duty of eliciting the occurrences which Mr. McKIM had earned, and putting them into the form of ondence-as the more letters there were, the less could any individual in Virginia be suspected or detected as their writer.

Mr. McKim told the story in question, not as an incident that he had himself seen, for ne had not been in Charlestown, but one that he had heard from some person whom he could not name, and who, in his turn, had got it by hearsay. He distinctly declared that ne could not youch for its truth, but thought it might be true, and probably was true, as it would be characteristic of JOHN BROWN. The whole scene was intensely dramatic, and UNDERHILL tried to maintain its quality in writing it out. How well he succeeded is evident from the deep impression it has made upon so many persons. But in 1861 he had an opportunity at the jail in Charlestown of investigating the matter, and was informed by the jailer then in charge that there was no foundation whatever for the story; and he further said that from his own knowledge of the surroundings at the time it was impossible for the incident to have occurred.

Many of the most dramatic events of his tory have probably originated in a similar manner, but the truth about them cannot always be established as clearly as in the

A Kindly Farewell.

The flerce and vulgar attacks upon Gov. HILL made by the Mugwump journals, and notably by the New York Times and the New York Evening Post, throw an interesting light upon the genuineness of the highly irtuous character assumed by those organs of Mugwump prejudice. Mr. HILL has been an honest, an industrious, and a competent Governor. The only fault that can be brought up against him is that he has followed the wishes of the common people, and not the commands of the little Mugwump cotorio. He has been a Democratic Gover nor, and for this he is to be defeated if Billingsgate can defeat him. His careful attention to the interests of the State, his thoughtful consideration of the wishes of workingmen, his deliberate scrutiny of the work of the Legislature, are to count for nothing. He is a Democrat, the representative and the almost unanimous choice of the Democracy of New York, and with no drop of ambiguous Mugwump blood in him. The Mugwumps will not tolerate a candidate whom they cannot hope to control. Yet this man has shown himself a conscientious and capable Executive, and if the Mugwumps believed in their own theory that a deserving public officer should be retained in power, they could not oppose the election of Mr. HILL.

But they do not believe in it, and they are unxious to punish Mr. HILL for his steadfast Democracy. Moreover, his nomination gives the Mugwump journals a chance they have for some time been longing for. They wanted to get back to the Republican party, and now they have the chance. The number of Mugwumps is necessarily small, and it does not increase. There are not enough of them to support journals like the Times and the Evening Post, and these have been looking ever since the election of CLEVELAND for some means of getting back their old Republican subscribers. At last they think they have found it. Some little regard for consistency makes them protend that in doing their best to beat a Democratic Governor they are doing their best to support a Democratic President; but this pretence deceives nobody. They are kicking against HILE simply and solely from their anxiety to get back into the Republican fold. Should they succeed in carrying out their benevolent intentions, the Administration would be seriously embarrassed, but the former Republican readers of the Times, the Evening Post, and the Brooklyn Union might perhaps be theirs once more.

In striking at HILL the Mugwumps strike at CLEVELAND; but what of it? Let them go peratic party will certainly be happler and stronger, more enthusiastic, and more coherent, now that these unwelcome guests have taken their leave. Republicans and Democrats cannot dwell together in unity. We hope our esteemed Mugwump contemporaries will profit by their last transformation. Perhaps the Republicans will pardon the little eccentricities of the kickers against BLAINE who are now kicking against HILL. And finally, with charity toward all and malice toward none, we bid a pleasing fare well to the Mugwump squad.

Too Many Accidents in the Aqueduct. Fatal accidents in the new aqueduct have recently been so numerous as to indicate bad management on the part of those charged with the immediate supervision of the work.

Within a few weeks a laborer was killed by the firing of a blast a short distance from a recess in the rocks where he lay asleep at the time of the explosion. He had crawled in there to take a nap, but the men forgot his resence until all was over, and so he slept on unwarned, and was crushed to death.

A cause of frequent disaster is the break ing of cables employed in hoisting rock to the surface. Sometimes the cars are over loaded and fall with terribly destructive of fect. Two fresh casualties were announced or Saturday. Mr. ROBERT E. MORRIS, a division engineer, was thrown out of a car in the tunnel at Croton Dam and mortally wounded, while JAMES MOANTEE, a laborer was killed by the fall of a large rock upon him in a shaft near Ardsley. It is worthy of note that the rock in this place was known to be liable to crumble, as accidents had hap pened there before. Particular pains should therefore have been taken to insure the safety

of the workmen. No doubt some of the casualties in the new aqueduct are due to the carelessness of the victims themselves. It was grossly negligent, for example, for a man to lie down to sleep in close proximity to a spot where he mus have known that the work of blasting was going on. On the other hand, a little extra care on the part of the foreman of the blast ing party might have saved the sleeper's life. Then there are some accidents so unusual in their character that it is hardly reasonable to condemn men for not providing against their occurrence. After making all proper allowance in these respects, however it still seems to us that there are too many accidents in the aqueduct.

The Aqueduct Commissioners would do well to inquire into this matter.

The Platform. The resolutions of the Democratic Conven tion at Saratoga contain some very good things, and some very clumsy things that it would have been as well to omit altogether. One of these is the declaration in favor of lengthening the locks of the canals, thereby doubling their capacity and reducing the cost of transportation." This is absurd, because the locks are already adequate to do and his least feeterious to the offspring had heard congression with others have to do, and to lengthen and improve day of emancipation. four times the amount of work that they

them would be pure waste. Besides, longer locks would not reduce the cost of transportation. The probability is that they

would increase it. The resolution on the civil service question is exceedingly clumsy and verbose. It is very far indeed from expressing the sentiment of the Democracy on this subject

But, never mind; the platform is of little importance. The candidates are a platform in themselves, and when they are satisfactor; we need not bother ourselves about the rest

So Mr. FLOWER decides that he will no

run for Lieutenant-Governor. We think he makes a mistake. It he had decided to stick he would have been an exceedingly popular man on the ticket, and would have added But Brother FLOWER will do his best for the

ticket, and no doubt the New York Democrat will do their best for him some other time.

The Republicans of the Fifth Judicial dis trict have wisely renominated GEORGE A. HAR-DIN for Justice of the Supreme Court. Now le the Democrate in this city renominate Grounds C. BARRETT, and thus insure the continuance in office of an able lawyer and an upright Judge

Mr. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL meant to say some pretty things about women in his re-marks at the Bryn Mawr College for women the other day, but he wasn't especially happy in his definition of a really civilized woman as "one who knows the difference between litera-ture and books," This definition smacks of Mr. Lowell's environment, and is naturally accepted with a self-conscious smirk in Camcessory, a harmless, pleasant, but not neces-sary adjunct and supplement of civilized femininity. The really civilized woman is primarily, secondarily, and altogether charming. This is the first duty of woman. She mayn' know the difference between BROWNING and ALABIO A. WATTS, but if she knows this duty, she is still really civilized, for she pleases. And as far as the distinc tion between literature and books is concorned let the truth be told. "Literature" may b said to consist in the main of those books which no gentleman's library should be without," and which are seldom without i copious layer of dust in a gentleman's library but "books" are the books which everybod can read. And probably the books which the really civilized woman reads with most in terest are novels, and she is right. They are all dedicated to her.

We print a letter from the Chairman of the Canal Committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation. Mr. MILLER makes at least two mistakes. The first is in assuming that any doubt as to the wisdom of spending mil lions of dollars to secure business for the canals proceeds from hostility to the canals As far as we know, nobody is "hostile to the sanals." The second mistake of Mr. MILLER is in saying that the correspondent of THI Sun named \$20,000,000 as the cost of the proposed work. He did nothing of the kind.

Racing crabs is said to be getting some what popular abroad just now, and some of the French newspapers speak of it as a new game t is not new here. Years ago some of the jolly Shermen of Staten Island and other places or he seacoast used to amuse themselves in their boat houses on stormy days by racing fiddler for drinks. As one may easily imagine, it is a

funny race and very simple. Two chalk lines are drawn on the floor. One s the start and the other is the finish. Each man goes to the fiddler barrel and selects his racer. One may select a "china back," another may prefer a "nigger," while a third may take "brown coat," and so on, according to the different classes of high and low bred fiddlers n the barrel. Each man holds his fiddler on the starting line, and at the word "Go!" chases him toward the finish. Away the racers start with their claws in the air, while the intereste sportsmen stamp at them and call them anything but fiddlers as they urge them on. To guard against bolting is the chief trouble, but experience, that conquers everything, soon gets over this difficulty, and the race is fairly and squarely run to the close. A shout of triamph greets the victor, and a roar of laughter salutes the last competitor, whose owner must pay for the growler.

When the merits of yachts are thoroughly discussed and fish stories are exhausted, a fiddler race is often enjoyed in weather that would render a boat race impossible.

A recent county convention held in Erie county. Pa., adopted the following resolution ipon the civil service question:

" Resolved. That whether caused by the anticipated ntagonism of the Republican Senate, or by the proristons of an imperfect civil service law, or from any other cause, the continued retention in office of seven-eighths of those employed in the service, a large proortion of whom secured their positions by offensive artisan services in behalf of the Republican party without regard to their fitness or capacity, is a bur-erque upon true civil service reform, a satire ou Demo-cratic capacity, and a disregard of the wishes of the scople, who declared by their ballots in favor of remove ng the army of Republican partiasns, whose incom-petency and misdeeds have been a prolific source of leandal, and whose sympathies are hostile to the Demoratio party.'

The fault of this is that it is rather long and rather too denunciatory, and too little constructive; but it is free from nonsense.

The letter of our Ottowa correspondent, describing the intense political crisis which prevails in the Canadian Dominion, will be read with a good deal of interest. The confedera tion in that country would seem to have lasted about as long as the interior forces that control the people will allow. It was created t preserve the equilibrium between the French of eastern Canada and the English of the west but that equilibrium is destroyed. They cannot live together in harmony as parts of the same system without some countervailing force that will keep them from getting each other by the ears. Whether independence or annexa tion will finally be resorted to no prophet can tell, but some new appliance is unquestionably

It is to be hoped that Prof. ALEXANDER GASSIZ Will accept the office of Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, which the resident has offered him. In point both of cientific attainment and of executive capacity the appointment would be an admirable one It is possible, however, that Prof. Agassiz's engagements to the Museum of Comparative Zology founded by his father may prevent him from accepting other scientific employment As a man of ample private fortune, and so able to devote himself to his own specialties in sci ence, he may not care to take upon himself the responsibilities of the Coast Survey.

The quarantine officers appear to be very wide awake since a case of yellow fever slipped past them last summer, and they are making horough work in cleansing the bark Excelsion which lost one of its crew by cholera two nonths ago, just after starting from Marseiller for New York. The chances that cholers will reach our shores this year grow rapidly less as the days shorten; but we are glad to see that there is extra vigilance down the bay.

The fact that slavery still exists in the broad empire ruled by that enightened Emperor and enthusiastic amateur astronomer. Dom Pedro, is so seldom the subject of remark in this country that many persons will probably find that they had almost forgetten it when they read the cable despatch announcing that the Brazilian Senate and Chamber of Deputies have passed a bill providing for the gradual extinction of slavery there. The hold of this institution in Brazil has been loosening for years, and the more frequent communication lately established with the civilized nations of the northern bemisphere by means of steam and electricity may be expected to basten the

How Gos, Warner has Pushed Himself to

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Gen. Adonfram Warner is just now filling a large place on the public horizon. He is, withal, rather an interesting figure. He was born in New York, educated in Wisconsin, and taught in Pennsylvania. He antly in the war as an officer in one of the went to Ohio, where he studied law and engaged in other pursuits. Finally, turning up as a politician, he was elected a Repre-sentative from the Fifteenth district in the Forty-sixth Congress, reflected to the Forty-eighth, and returned to the Fortyninth. Gen. Warner is a very large man, tall, heavy, and dark. His face is scarred with the marks of small-pox. He walks with difficulty, as he is still disabled by a severe wound he reselved at Antietam. To help his steps he carries a famous crookneck cane, which he hangs over one arm when excited, while he threatens

ceived at Antietam. To help his steps he carries a famous crookneck cane, which he hangs over one arm when excited, while he threatens his adversary with the long forefinger of his free hand. He talks loud and long; but he is a studious and wide-awake man, so that there is generally some pith in what he says.

Once in Congress he pushed himself directly to the front as a champion of the old soldier. He and Gen. Americus Vespucius Rice of Ohio had quite a rivairy in this specialty. Both were Union Generals, both Democrats, both were Union Generals, both Democrats, both were Union Generals, both Democrats, both crippled with wounds, both Ohio Representatives, and both, like Lord Chatham, made their crutches a useful auxiliary in debates. It was the desire of both to outdo the Republicans in liberalizing the pension laws, and owing in great degree to their labors in this direction the Arrears of Pensions act and other generous legislation was passed.

Gen. Warner, however, did not confine himself to the cause of the soldier, but at an early day look a leading part in the silver debates, and from the first has managed to keep himself before the people as a leader in this fleid, though not recognized as such in the organization of the House. In the late Congress he was not on any of the finance or important committees, but by stubborn work on the floor he bolliged Congress to listen to his views. He is now acting as a sort of feeler for the Administration, and is trying to get the sentiment of the whole country without committing anybody. He some time ago proposed a compromise silver bill, which was greatly modified at the suggestion of the purpose of presenting this modified bill to the financiers of the Administration for their opinion. This having been done and a few changes made according to suggestions, he now announces that the bill will be submitted privately to members of Congress and all the bankers and financiers in the country with a request for their views on the subject.

Mr. Warner snays that the bill

LOCAL DEMOCRATIC PROSPECTS. Will the Sheriff's Office be Conceded to Vic-

torious Tammany or Not !

It was generally admitted among city politicians yesterday that each party will poli very nearly its full party vote in this city on he State ticket and that whatever trading there is will be on local nominations. The result of the Democratic State Convention has undoubtedly put a new aspect on Democratic union in the city. Tammany has come back braced up and self-reliant. The County Democracy, which has substantially ousted them from the city Government and taken the lion's share of the Federal patronage also, took a back sent in the Convention.

Opinions vary as to the result of this state of things on local Democratic unity. Heretofore the well-known efforts of the leaders of all factions of the Democracy to effect a union have been accepted as an indication that somehor union will come about. It is admitted that union will come about. It is admitted that there are many practical difficulties to be surmounted in the preliminary division of the offices which must precede a union, because no one doubts that a union nomination for all the offices to be chosen on the general ticket is equivalent to an election. Before the Convention Tammany's demands were more moderate than they have been since. There is a strong war feeling in the rank and file of all the factions, and this must be overcome, if a union is, to be achieved.

When the plan of union is agreed upon there will be a very lively contest within each organization for the first places that are to be given out. The main contest will be over the nomination for Shoriff—the best place this year—the new law making the County Clerk a salaried officer. Although Mr. Kelly appears to have taken it for granted, by his prompt endorsement of Mr. Joel O. Stevens, that the Sheriff will fail to Tammany's share, some very strong men in the County Democracy have put in calms which are yet to be considered. Among them are Police Justice Andrew D. White, County Clerk Keenan, and Alderman De Lacy, Inside of Tammany, too, the claims of Mr. Stevens are by so means acknowledged without question. Strong candidates have appeared in the persons of Coroner Martin, Police Justice Welde, and Hugh J. Grant.

The local nominating conventions will not begin their work for several weeks, and the prospects are that most of them will adjourn for conference. n the plan of union is agreed upon there

prospects are that most of them will adjourn for conference.

Leading members of the County Democracy, who were on the special train whose passengers were reported to have pillaged the Pough-keepsie lunch counters, indignantly denied the story yesterday. They said that while possibly in the confusion of hurrying to the train there might have been a few omissions to pay, the story of wholesale pillage was a gross libel. As to the failure to stop at Poughkeepsie on the roturn, they are informed that it was solely because of the fact that the train was behind time.

REPUBLICAN BOSSES PRICHTENED.

Gen. Neal Dow Says the Prohibitioniate Give Them Good Reason to Be. Boston, Sept. 23 .-- An evening paper has an interview with Gen. Neal Dow concerning the recent report that there had been a ference in New York between some of the Republican leaders and certain prominent Pro hibitionists, including St. John and Gen. Dow.

hibitionists, including St. John and Gen. Dow. with reference to the coming election in that State. Said the General:

"There is no truth in it. Gov. St. John and a few other temperance men. Including myself, were in New York together, and we certainly did have a conference, but the Republican leaders were not there. We are not conferring with Republican leaders at present. We have been having some great prohibition meetings there in New York. At all of these meetings men would come to me and say. We have always voted the Republican ticket, but we have done it for the last time. The Republican bosses are frightened out there, and well they may be." Thomas Costigna First in the Field.

The first Hill banner was thrown to the breeze yesterday afternoon at Thirty-ixth street and Eighth avenue, the headquarters of the County Democracy of the Fifteenth Assembly district. The banner is bandsomely painted, and bears the full Dem cratic Stat ticket. Mr. Thomas Costigan, Chairman of the Assembly District Committee, superintended the swinging of the benner, and led the cheering for "Hill and Victory !"

A Ward-Warner Case in Austria. From the London Standard.

From the London Standard.

Vienna Sept. 14.—To-day the trial was commenced of the wrich kuffler and Johan Amischier for alleged colored fault to the detriment of the South Austrian Laconapte Company. It will be remembered that the disclosure of these frauds several mouths ago, cauted a nine days wonder and hank in Vietness financial circles, and led to the suicide of the sligged principal culprit, Luras Jature, who was one of the directors of the company. Kuffler, who was a speculator of no good reput, as a lew, aged 93, and tantachier, who was a cirk of the company, is aged 41. The defalcations which the two men are said to have abetted amount at the lowest accertainable figure to not less than 1.914.

435 down. 435 floring.

Author is accused of having instituted Lucas Januer Kuffler is accused of having instituted Lucas Januer Kuffler is and it is used test that when the books of the company were actified jeriodically he supplied Januer with a currities and money which washied the inter to conceal his subezziements. On separate course Kuffler is charged with frauds upon a lawyer and with fraudulent bankronter.

the since with frauds upon a lawyer and with fraudations charged with frauda upon a lawyer and with fraudation of the company's books, in collusion with Jauner and Kuffer and College of the charge against the two prisoners was made in control of the charge against the two prisoners was made in control of the charge of the control of the charge of the control of the criminal actions and the same since twee ascertained that between 1802 and the last since twee ascertained that between 1802 and the last since twee ascertained that between 1802 and the last since twee ascertained that between 1802 and the last since twee ascertained that between 1802 and the last since twee ascertained that between 1802 and the last since the since the last since the

THE RIMETALLIC STRIEM.

Mr. Boutwell Suggests a Langue of the St BOSTON, Sept. 26.—George S. Boutwell came

to the surface to-day and said this to the Mid-"For the present our metal currency must be silver, and I venture a suggestion as to its use practically. First of all, the attempt to force the coin upon the public is an error, and its success puts a burden upon the people which they ought not to carry. It is at once omical and less burdensome to keep the coin in the storehouses of the country than to force it into the pockets of the people. of the denominations of one, two, and five dollars should be issued in quantities quate to the public wants, and in place of bilis of higher denominations to be cancelled, Next,

quate to the public wants, and in place of bills of higher denominations to be cancelled. Next, the Government should receive the silver dollars as they are offered in sums of not less than \$10, and issue cortificates therefor. Coin in large sums, whether in silver or gold, can never be a convenient or an economical medium of exchange.

"Finally, as to a public policy. If we were free to act and were to choose between silver and gold, the preference would be for gold if other nations would accept silver, but we are not now in a condition to choose our standard. We have made our choice, and for the present we mustablde by it. Resting in the bellef that a bimetallic system is the true system. I think the United States should make an effort, through a vigorous diplomacy, to secure the union of the silver-using States of Europe, of Mexico, and the States of South America in support of the bimetallic system. Such a league might result, and probably would result, in advancing the price of silver, and it would tend to bring all these countries into closer business relations, and so in the end compel England to adopt a policy compatible with the equal rights of States and the prosperity of people in all States. A heavy business pressure would be brought upon England, and that country might be compelled to accept the system best adapted to promote the welfare of mankind."

WEST SHORE FORECLOSURE SUIT.

The Trustees Demand \$250,000 for Services and the Attorneys \$100,000 for Fees. NEWBURGH, Sept. 26 .- The trial of the West Shore Railway foreclosure suit was resumed in this city to-day. Among the prominent attorneys present was ex-Secretary Bristow. The attention of the court was absorbed in the settlement of the provisions of the decree of foreclosure, each clause of the massive document being carefully revised. The matter of compensation of receivers, trustees, and attorneys took up considerable time. The United States Trust Company, the trustee and plaintiff, de-

manded for its services \$250,000, and Stawart & Boardman, the plaintiffs' attorneys, \$100,000 for counsel fees.

Mr. Anderson, the attorney for the Hudson River Railroad bondholders, characterized the demands as outrageous and unheard of. "Why," said he, "they almost take my breath away. Why don't you take the whole road? If you persist in demanding such sums it will sursly react upon you. There is such a thing sursly react upon you.

away. Why don't you take the whole road? If you persist in demanding such sums it will sursiv react upon you. There is such a thing as reasonable fees, and there is such a thing as upreasonable fees. The receivers asked a percentage of the amount of the money received and disbursed by them for their compensation.

Attorney Anderson thought, inasmuch as they took the place of President and Trensurer, that if the salaries of those officials were divided between the two receivers it would be suitable compensation.

The Court said that he would fix the compensation at another time.

Mr. Anderson remarked that if the compensation are marked that if the compensation are marke The Court said that he would hat the compensation at another time.

Mr. Anderson remarked that if the compensation of the trustee was fixed at \$21,000 it would be all the law allows.

The upset price was fixed by the Court at "estimates" of \$22,000,00. The date of the sale will be about the middle of November.

ALARM ON A BRITISH WAR PESSEL.

The Captain Warned of an Intended Attempt to Blow Up the Ship

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26 .- Much excitement was occa-loned here yesterday by a report that an attempt had been made to blow up her Majesty's ship Constance with an infernal machine, which had been smuggled aboard of her. H. J. Boez, proprietor of a most stall in the Golden Gate Market, who supplied the vessel with meat, said that when he boarded the shir

with meat, said that when he boarded the ship early yesterday morning he was examined as to any probable knowledge he might have regarding an infernal machine which the Lieutenant who questioned him said had been sent to the Captain.

At the British Consulate Consul Sianley said that the Captain had received an annoymous letter warning him that an attempt would be made to attech an infernal machine to the ship. The letter was friendly in tone, and only puported to warn the Captain. Consul Stanley had a conference with the Captain and told him it would be best to double his santries and to challenge any one approaching the ship. If the answers to the challenge were not satisfactory, the sentries were to fire blank cartridges at the second. These suggestions were adopted by the captain. The Consul added that so far as he knew no attempt had been made to get an infernal machine on board the ship. The Constance arrived here on Sunday last and left yesterday afternoon on a cruise.

The Cost of the Proposed Canal Improve-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A communication signed." Frie," relating to the action of the con-ference held at Utica on Aug. 10, and published in Tuz ses of Monday last, is so unjust in its allu-ions to the determination of that body as to justify the belief that it was written in a spirit hostile to the canals.

I would therefore direct the attention of your name. ous readers to the fact that the conference was called for the purpose of securing, if possible, at the least cost, for the purpose of securing, if possible, at the least cost, such needed improvements to our canals as would give them greater efficiency and cheaper cost of transportation over our State's great highway of commerce, whose vast tonnage—being over 5,00,000 tons for the season of 1884, and of grain an amount in axcess of the combined receipts by all the rativoale—is absolutely essential to the maintenance of the commercial prosperity and out the state and cuty.

The conference was composed of intelligent and practical between the first the most careful action characterized all the State. The most careful action characterized all the State. The most careful action characterized all the state, which are considered. The casals were simply to be deepened wherever it could be done without disturbing against ducts, culvert, or the mitre sills of the locks by taking one food of earth from the bottom and using the same to rake the banks an additional foot, the locks to be lemethed where practicable, say shout fifty in all, which would permit the passage of two boats at each lockage instead of one as now.

These improvements, it is estimated by experienced engineers and contractors, could be fully completed for a sum not in excess of \$4,00,000, instead of the \$20,000,000,000 named by your cutrespondent "Eric."

It is believed that with the improvements mentioned the canals would be able to compete successfully with any known system of inland transportation for the next hair concury, and possibly for all times.

Chairman of Canal Committee of New York Board of such needed improvements to our canals as would give

Chairman of Canal Committee of New York Board of Trade and Transportation. New York, Sept. 24

It Was Mirabenu B., Not Lucides Quintus

Curtius. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In day's New the Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar is credited by a cor-respondent with the authorable of the poem "The Daughter of Mendoza," while the real author was Mirabeau B. Lamar, now dead. He was a rather elderly man I believe, although quite a beau among the ladles; so that this poem, although very sweet and beautiful, was not his first offering upon the shrine of sentiment. If to were at the present time Secretary of the " Interior. I for one would not care about investigating the merits

The Morgan Pictures and Porcelaine.

NADELINE D. MORTON.

The late Mrs. Morgan's collection of pictures. orcelains, and other works of art will be sold early in February next by the American Art Associa-tion. The seven extensive galleries at 6 East Twanty-third street will be devoted during January to an exhibition of the collection, and it will be the m ing and important deplay of the fine arts that has been made in New York. The value of the property to be disposed of is estimated at over two millions and half, and the American Art Association will make \$

notable public occasion of both the exhibition and sale

The Willowdale Company's Fallure. BOSTON, Sopt. 2d.—The Willowdale Company, natural contracts of blankets at 178 Devoushire street, Section, and Meriden, Conn., has Habilities of about \$400,000, of which so no \$300,000 are secured by by pothe being informed that there are parties standing ready to purchase their claims for forty cents on the dollar, and will pay them either in (ast) or in shares of stock in a new company which will take the assets of the old one and succeed to the business, if such a settlement can be effected. effected.

Robert Piercs of the firm of Robert Pierce & Co., manufacturers of feit goods and dry goods commission merchants at 6 Howe place, Seaton Blas failed. He is an endorser on nearly Edition of the paper of the Willowdale Company, of which he is Franklent. It is understood that he has no other indebtedness and has no abects.

Valanbin Coins Missing.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 26,-Francis W. Furman. he well-known numismatist, has had his coins on exhibition at the State Fair. Yesterday the coins were taken back to his residence. On their arrival home the glass face of the cases was found to be broken and six valuable coins missing. These are littled that and six valuable coins missing. These are six included the American silver dollar of 1804, valued at \$1,000, and one of the date of 1803. The near who look the cases home were suspected of having the coins and they remove the face of them, which they said they found. The coins inlising now are the two discribed above. WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY

An unmistakable indication that summer is over is the gathering in of society clans to the near neighborhood of large cities. The last cold wave, which seemed to have come straight from the north pole, broke up sketching, coaching, and yachting parties, and drove shivering artists and tourists to the nearest shelter they could find. Having looked their last for this season on distant watering places, they are now assembling in comfortable country homes, or in close vicinity to hunting fields and race courses. New York looks as bright and fresh as if it, too, had been away on a re-cuperative jaunt, and those who have up-town or down-town houses to open and adorn for the coming winter are not much to be commisupon seasides and mountain tops and settle lown for a comfortable autumn in town.

Lenox is the only watering place of which there is now anything to be said. Sylvan sports have given way to indoor amusements during the last week, as Jack Frost made a nipping visit on Wednesday night. Mrs. Secretary Whitney's archery meeting took place, however, before the frost came, and was the prettiest of all the fêtes of the summer. The girls, in their gossamer gowns and broad-brimmed hats, sending the arrows to the mark were a picture in themselves; but their enthusiasm for the sport was not great, and one of the fair Dianas remarked that "it wasn't a patch on rifle shooting." The races at Lee, for which several four-in-hand parties were made up, were somewhat interfered with by the cold weather; but Mr. Shattuck's coach went over, and so did Mr. Haven's, Mr. and Mrs. John Mott, who brought Miss Lina Post, Miss Marthe Otis, and Mr. Winthrop Thorne on their fourin-hand party, made but a short stay, and left before the races took place.

Mr. Shattuck, whose daughter married Mr. Frank Hoffman a few years since in Paris, has recently bought Mr. Grenville Kane's place. which was built and the grounds laid out by his ather, Mr. Pierro Kane, more than thirty years ago. Like almost every well-known house in Lenox, it commands a splendid panorams of mountain scenery, and while the house has een modernized and redecorated, the trees. lawns, and gardens have been made lovely and periect by time. It is an ugly freak of nature that to all her inanimate family age brings added grace and beauty, while to the human race time is anything but a beautifier. Mr. James B. Potter and Miss Constance Schack are now guests of Mr. Shattuck, and by their songs and recitations contributed not a little to the entertainment of Mrs. Hoffman's friends at a reception that she gave last week. Mrs. Helyar, who was at the Cedarhurst races

on Tuesday, has returned to Lenox, and was present at Mrs. Henry Sloane's ball on Friday. Next week will probably see the culmination and the following week the collapse of the Lenox season. Invitations have been issued for a bachelors' dance at the club house or Thursday evening. The wedding of Miss Kneeland and Mr. Monroe will take place in the morning of the same day. On Wednesday Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts gives a dance at the Ladies' Club, and Miss Furness's annual barn party in fancy dress will take place on Tues lay. So that Lenox can hardly be said to have

been far behind Newport this year.
In the immediate neighborhood of New York the past week has been one of racing and hunt-ing. The Meadow Brook and Rockaway hunts have had several good runs, and the races at Cedarhurst had a large and fashionable attendance. Mr. Mortimer's unlucky blunder took a good deal of the varnish off the last day's sport, and depressed the spirits of the club men so much that at the race dipper, which was given in the evening, a moonlight steeplechase was proposed as a kind of antidote to the unfortunate occurrences of the day. When it came to the point, however, only Mr. Law-rence Turnure, Jr., and Mr. Washington of Virginia felt disposed for the lark. They started, Mr. Turnure on his own horse Baccarat and Mr. Washington riding Barometer. and went three times round the course, taking all the hurdles, and only avoiding the water jump, which, in view of the treacherous shadows that the moon is apt to make, would have been rather foolbardy. They came in almost neck and neck, Barometer winning by about a head. And with this, the placklest race of the day, the autumn meeting closed.

The race ball at the club house was attended by all the residents of Far Rockaway, but by very few outsiders. The cotilion was danced in the large hall, and the club members were all in pink. Mr. Edwards Spencer led, dancing with Mrs. Ladenberg, Miss Youngs, who looked extremely well in white silk and lace, danced with Mr. Cheever and carried a bunch of pint roses, Mrs. La Montagne, Miss Elliot, Miss Stevens, Miss Gauthier, Miss Ashmore, Miss Keene, Mrs. Cowdin, Mrs. Whitney, Miss Nellson, and Miss Beekman were among the ladies present. Mrs. Frederick Schenck and Miss Bishop were not there, as they are in Lenox. Cards are out for the wedding of Miss Sara

in Fairfield, Conn., on Thursday next. Winter gayetles are now largely occupying the time and attention of those who are benevolent enough to cater for the amusement of their friends. The dates of the Patriarchs' and Junior Patriarchs' balls have been fixed, and young ladies are anxiously inquiring how the latter are to be defined-whether they are to be married or unmarried men, what age they must have reached before they will be considered eligible to the dignity, and if their names are to appear on the invitation cards.

Glover Mills, daughter of the late Henry L.

Mills, and Mr. Walter Hartshorne of Baltimore,

American Nimrods, as they are called on the other side, are accumulating so many broad acres in Scotland and appropriating so many forests and rivers that English sportsmen are beginning to fear that Britannia will no longer rule either the heath or the wave. Mr. Winans, whose wealth and independence is rather galling to his British neighbors, owns 125,000 acres in Scotland, and his "shootings" extend almost from the cast to the west coast. His shooting rental is said to be £14,000 a year. Mr. Bradley Martin has had capital sport on his lands this year. One hundred and twenty red deer were seen in the forests of Balmacaan in the course of one day, and, in addition to deer stalking, he has had excellent salmon fishing in the Beauly, a river running through the estate that he rents in Invernesshire.

A new club is taked about in London, to be called the "Individualist," every member of which, like Dickens's Mr. Tackleton, must be an "undeniable individual." But whether his eligibility is to be gauged by what he is or by who he is does not at pear. A club may be filled with notabilities from a social point of view without having a man in it of any marked individuality, and, again, it may include among its members many of most striking originality who are looked down upon with contempt by society magnates. It will therefore be necesssary for the members of the Individualist to exercise a large discretion.

Cut Henk in Dublin.

From the St. James's Gutette. The following advertisement appeared in a

CATS -IMMEDIATE -A GENTLEMAN RETURN NO COANGLAND, commissioned to haport a member of case, offers 2b, for grown cats and 1s for a tileus, to be brought in small backets, which will be allow of for to looking office, tarticle Play, between the small backets, which will be allowed for to looking office, tarticle Play, between the small backets. P. M. this day. Inquire for Mr. Weston between 5 and 6 octock.

Last evening about one hundred and fifty people as-sembled on the Carlisis Pier, Kingstown. There were women and girls and boys with hampers and creek and hat boxes, in each of which there was a cat, or a brace of cats, or a whole litter of kitters. A larg want followed, and then inquiries were made, but to the dishest of the owners of the cats, no tidings were to be had of the verticer; and at the ticket office, and on heart the unall shanes. stranger, and at the ticket office, and on hoard the unell at anner, they were informed that no such person at been booked. A large number of people attracted to the pier by the numeral scene indufed in picke at the expense of the owners of the cate, and a number of police took up positions to keep the crowd in order. Eventually the case were taken home by their ewners. A number of hove on bestimations by their ewners. number of boys, on hearing of the silvertisement commanced at an early hour to steal cate, and made their appearance to effect a sale with the advection.

For all long complaints and throat tradities it: "syne's Expectorant is both a pallimine and curative it is a standard remedy besides for congress and colds, and used soly a Irial to provaits userille-date.